

SEVENTY-FOURTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM  
FOR  
THE INSANE.

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1886.

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MORNINGSIDE:  
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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# ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

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Patroness—The Queen.

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OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1887.

GOVERNOR—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.  
CHAS. COWAN, ESQ.

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.  
SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, BART.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.	Sheriff of the Lothians.
Lord President of the Court of Session.	Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.	President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Dean of Guild of the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost ( <i>ex-off.</i> )	Peter Miller, Esq.
Francis B. Imlach, Esq., F.R.C.S.	Professor A. Crum Brown.
James Lewis, Esq.	Adam W. Black, Esq.
John Pringle, Esq., M.D.	Sir Douglas Maclagan.
William Officer, Esq., S.S.C.	Julius H. Beilby, Esq.
Sir Thomas J. Boyd.	John Rankine, Esq., Advocate.
Hugh Rose, Esq.	David Simson, Esq.
Sir James Gowans.	

*Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers*—MR IMLACH.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians—  
President of the Royal College of Surgeons—  
Sir Douglas Maclagan—Dr Haldane—Dr G. W. Balfour.

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David Scott Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*



## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



### PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

RICHARD B. MITCHELL, M.D.

JOHN MACPHERSON, M.B., C.M.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.B., C.M.

### CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE.

### HOUSE STEWARD.

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

### MATRONS.

MISS PETER.                      MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS NORTON.



## STANDING COMMITTEES.



### VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr Imlach.  
Dr Pringle.  
Mr Lewis.  
Mr Miller.  
Mr Beilby.  
Mr Imlach *Convener*.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr Miller.  
Mr Black.  
Sir T. J. Boyd.  
Professor Crum Brown.  
Mr Rankine.  
Mr Miller *Convener*.

### BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr Officer.  
Mr Rose.  
Sir James Gowans.  
Sir Douglas Maclagan.  
Mr Simson.  
Sir James Gowans *Convener*.

### CHARITY COMMITTEE.

Mr Lewis.  
Professor Crum Brown.  
Mr Beilby.  
Mr Simson.  
Mr Lewis *Convener*.

# R E P O R T

OF THE

## O R D I N A R Y    M A N A G E R S

OF THE

### R O Y A L   E D I N B U R G H   A S Y L U M   F O R   T H E   I N S A N E

F O R   T H E   Y E A R   E N D I N G   3 1 s t   D E C E M B E R   1 8 8 6 .

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*Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 28th February 1887.*

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The Managers have pleasure in presenting to their constituents their Report for the year 1886.

The daily average number of patients under treatment in all departments of the institution during the year ending 31st December 1886 was 796, being a decrease of 12 on the number reported on the year 1885.

The following tabulated statement shows the daily average number of the different classes of patients during the year 1886, in contrast with the daily average number during the previous year :—

	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in the East House, Craig House, and Myreside Cottage	126	122	4	0
2. Intermediate class patients in the West House, and private patients at the lowest rate of board .	178	181	0	3
3. Pauper patients in the West House sent from parishes of City, St. Cuthberts, South Leith, North Leith, and Duddingston .	492	505	0	13
Total, as before .	796	808	4	16

The account of the Treasurer's Introniissions with the funds of the Corporation for the past year is herewith submitted ;

The Charge amounting to . . . . .	£43,793 14 8
The Discharge to . . . . .	40,757 13 10

And the Balance in favour of the Corporation to £3,036 0 10

The Ordinary Revenue for the year 1886 from all departments was . . . . . £42,710 4 6

The Ordinary Expenditure (including instalment towards fund for paying debt on West House, as approved by the Court) was . . . . . 38,684 3 0

And the Surplus Income . . . . . £4,026 1 6

Of the above surplus, it appears from the accounts that there was derived from the East House . . . . . £3,283 12 4

And from the West House . . . . . 742 9 2

Surplus, as before . . . . . £4,026 1 6

The Managers have out of the above surplus revenue from the West House paid the balance of the cost of additions to the female wing, and other extra expenditure for the West House, amounting to £460 19s. 7d.

The total liabilities of the Corporation at 31st December 1886 amounted to . . . . . £35,963 19 2

At 31st December 1885 they stood at . . . . . 42,014 13 0

Showing a decrease of . . . . . £6,050 13 10

This decrease represents the surplus ordinary revenue and the arrears of board recovered mostly from the Metropolitan Parishes.

Although there has been a slight decline in the cost of provisions during the year, the Managers do not consider it sufficient to justify them in making any reduction in the rate of board for the current year, which for paupers will continue at £33 10s., as at present.

The Managers in their last Report stated the reasons which had



compelled them to adopt proceedings against the parishes of the City and St. Cuthberts for recovery of the boards of pauper patients at the rate which they considered they were entitled to. A remit having been made by the Court to Mr James Haldane, C.A., he, on 16th March last, reported that he considered £33 10s., the rate sued for, to be a fair and reasonable rate of board. A debate having followed on this Report, Lord Kinnear, on 22nd June, in both actions pronounced Interlocutors in favour of the Asylum with expenses ; and the defenders having reclaimed, Lord Kinnear's judgment was on 25th November confirmed by the Second Division of the Inner House.

It is the pleasing duty of the Managers to have to record, that they have since last Annual Meeting received intimation of a legacy of £5000, with residue, bequeathed to them by the late Mrs Elizabeth Bevan, who resided at No. 4 Heriot Row. In the words of the benevolent testatrix, the money is to be held by the Managers of the Asylum, "and their successors in office, in trust "for the benefit and relief of insane persons in the said Asylum, "who, from their rank in society or education and habits, cannot "properly be associated with paupers, but whose means are insufficient for defraying the expense of their comfortable maintenance in said Asylum conformably to their station and habits, "though their mental condition be such as to render it desirable "that they should be placed in such an institution." Careful provision is made by the testatrix for the application of the whole annual income for the benefit of insane persons of the class referred to, in no case more than £40 being allowed for any one patient, and the fund not being allowed to operate in any manner, "so as "to lessen the burden upon parishes or other public bodies legally "liable for the support of paupers and others in the Asylum." This is much the most munificent bequest which has yet been made to the Corporation, and will fall to be administered by the Charity Committee under a special account kept for the "Bevan Fund." The Managers expect to receive part of the legacy at Whitsunday next, after which the Charity Committee will have it in their power to carry out the beneficent intentions of the testatrix, by granting allowances in supplement of the boards of

many deserving patients whose friends have at present great difficulty in providing for them in a suitable way.

It is interesting to record that Mrs Bevan was one of the daughters of Dr Andrew Duncan, Junior, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and thereafter of *Materia Medica*, in the University of Edinburgh, one of the first Physicians in Ordinary to the Asylum, and always a warm supporter of the claims of the institution, and she was a granddaughter of Dr Andrew Duncan, Senior, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, who, when President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1792, brought forward the first scheme for the establishment of a Public Asylum for Edinburgh, and more than any other single individual may be regarded as the Founder of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, on the Medical Board of which his name is the first which appears.

The Asylum was visited by Dr Arthur Mitchell, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners, in the beginning of March, and by Dr John Sibbald, also one of the Commissioners, in the month of June. Dr Mitchell reports as follows with reference to the changes which have been carried out at the Asylum:—"At every visit to the Asylum during the past ten or eleven years, large numbers of workmen were found busily engaged in making important structural changes on the buildings. No workmen are now about the Asylum. The extensive changes which were entered on ten years ago with so much courage are completed. These changes were carefully considered, and the course which seemed best was adopted without timidity. The result cannot fail to be most gratifying to the Directors and to the Superintendent. Incalculable advantages have been conferred by them on the insane. These advantages have reached all classes, but they have perhaps reached the pauper class with greatest emphasis. With as much intelligence as boldness, the Directors have done their utmost to make the institution fulfil its high purposes in as efficient a manner as was possible. They have spent large sums of money, but there has been no unwise or undesirable expenditure. The whole community—rich and poor—has been benefited in an important manner by what has been





**R E P O R T**  
 OF THE  
 CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS  
 OF THE  
 ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 1886.

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The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted:—

The Charge amounting to.....	£687	2	5
The Discharge to.....	624	2	2
	<hr/>		
And the Balance in hand to.....	£63	0	3
	<hr/>		

The Fund, including the above Balance, amounts			
to.....	£9,313	0	3
For the year ending 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1885 the			
Fund amounted to.....	9,358	2	10
	<hr/>		
Showing a Decrease of.....	£45	2	7
	<hr/>		

The Ordinary Income on invested moneys during the year			
was.....	£354	4	7
The Ordinary Expenditure was.....	624	2	2
	<hr/>		
Showing excess of Expenditure over Income...	£269	17	7
	<hr/>		

The number of patients relieved during the year was 62, and the number on the roll at the close of the year 47.

(Signed)      JAMES LEWIS, *Chairman*.



# PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

**For the Year 1886.**



I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1886.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 791, and on the 31st of December the number was 793 (including 4 on probation.) General Statistics of the Year.

There were 334 patients admitted during the year, of whom 170 were men, and 164 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1125.

There were discharged during the year 270 patients, of whom 135 were men, and 135 women.

The number of those who died was 62, of whom 36 were men, and 26 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 796.

## ADMISSIONS.

The number of patients admitted (334) during the year was precisely the average of the previous five years. The number of private patients admitted was 92, or 5 over that average, and that of the rate-paid class was 242, or 4 under it. Those numbers do not indicate any change affecting the admission rate of any class of society, and therefore need no comment. No. of admissions average.

At the end of the year the total number of rate-paid patients resident here chargeable to our district was 491 as against 495 last year, the numbers of private patients at the same periods being 286 and 295. The reason why our numbers remain thus

The reason why  
our Nos. do not  
now increase.

almost unchanged, and have not shown an increase, as was the steady tendency in former years, is, that the City and St. Cuthberts parishes have actively carried out the policy of boarding out their quiet and incurable cases in the country, or caring for them in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses; while the relatives of private patients are nearly always anxious to make suitable provision outside the Asylum for cases no longer requiring treatment or special medical care. We have thus had no overcrowding, and have been able to carry out satisfactorily the primary object of the institution, viz., the treatment with the view of cure, under the most favourable circumstances, of the new cases sent to us.

Patients not kept  
too long at home

On the whole, I could not say that treatment had been unduly delayed in a very large proportion of the cases, for over one-third of them were sent in within the first three months of their malady. It is true that one-third of them had been insane for over twelve months, but this results partly from the return to the Asylum of a certain portion of the boarded out, and poorhouse cases, which will always occur where such a system is actively carried out. There should be a facility both for the discharge and for the re-admission of such patients.

*Mens insana in  
corpore insano.*

The common association of disturbed mind with weakened body was exhibited by the fact, that 75 per cent. of all the cases admitted were in weak bodily health, and needed tonics, nourishment, and nursing. An unusual number of very aged people were sent here in 1886, 11 being over seventy-five years of age. The accumulation of aged and paralytic persons, of restless and noisy habits at night, compelled us this year to build six new bedrooms, suitably heated, as an addition to our hospital for women in the West House. The very success of our system of nursing such patients has led to its being more required; for, as our head nurse in the female hospital says about her old women—  
“Give them enough of milk and enough of heat, and they never die.” I must say, however, I sometimes grudge the room and the nursing needed for such incurable old folks, when we have an unusual influx of curable weak melancholics, and exhausted child-bed and nursing cases, for whom our hospital and its nursing staff are needed still more urgently.

Many old.

Six new heated  
rooms built.

The old women  
never die.

Otherwise the ages of our new patients did not differ from the average of former years. Insanity is a disease of middle and advanced life rather than youth, though there is a period of danger from fifteen to twenty-five during adolescence, for those hereditarily predisposed to nervous complaints.

Insanity a disease of the prime and after.

So far as society is concerned, the chief significance of the amount of definite mental disease that occurs every year in a community consists in the fact, that it is the most measurable and ascertainable of all the brain failures. It is the one sort of mental wreckage that is so absolute as to admit of tabulation and classification. It is not necessarily different in kind from many

The chief significance of the yearly amount of insanity.

of the mental causes of business failure, of moral incompetence, of social disaster, or of many kinds of non-success in life. It is merely different in degree. The failures of energy and power of work at critical times, the paralysis of effort in study or action, the "unaccountable" changes of purpose or of emotional condition, that have such far-reaching effects in life, may all arise from brain-failures allied to insanity, but neither society nor science as yet has any means of estimating the number or the causes of such cataclasms. Instability of brain takes many forms. The present

Insanity only different in degree from many mental failures.

humane methods of treating mental diseases may at first have the same general effect as modern improved sanitation, and care for the diseased, the weak, and the young of delicate constitutions, who would formerly have been allowed to die, and so be done with. At present the weakly in mind and body are kept alive by every means, and sedulously cared for. There is no doubt that the evolutionary law of the survival of the fittest is thus opposed. If we had no indication from science that weak and unstable brains could not become strong and stable in succeeding generations under favourable conditions of life, and that brains with one

Brain instability takes many forms.

or two weak points may have in other directions elements of strength of the greatest service to humanity—if we had no such indications a great part of what modern philanthropy and medicine are doing for the insane might not be of unquestionable benefit to mankind: it might be said that good was being done, but evil was coming of it. But one poem of the highest kind, one great impulse to humanity for good, or one great invention by one of

The mentally weak are now not let die.

The cost of the insane may be paid.



the sufferers, might repay the world for all the care and cost it has bestowed on the mentally afflicted.

### DISCHARGES.

Good recovery rate.      The number of patients who left the Asylum (270) was the same as last year, the recovery rate ( $38\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the number admitted) being a good one. As usual, the greater number of the recoveries (two-thirds) took place within the first six months of residence. It is scarcely recognised that insanity is, under proper treatment early applied, more curable than heart disease, kidney disease, or consumption, and that it is less liable to recur after recovery than rheumatism, gout, or bronchitis.

Insanity a curable disease.

### DEATHS.

Very low death rate.      The death rate of 7·7 per cent. on the average number resident, and 5·5 on the total number under treatment, was extraordinarily low, being, in fact, one of nine especially low years of the seventy-four the institution has existed. One half of the deaths were caused by organic diseases of the brain, mostly existing before admission, which had, in fact, been the causes of the insanity.

Two suicides.      We had the great misfortune of having two deaths from suicide. One was that of a woman who during convalescence, and after we thought the suicidal tendency had passed off, broke open an attendant's trunk, and swallowed a poisonous liniment which had been locked up there. The other was that of a man who had been over seven years in the Asylum, had for most of that time enjoyed all sorts of liberty, had never for years been suspected of having any intent on his life, but who suddenly one morning with an extemporised knife inflicted a frightful wound on himself that proved fatal in a few minutes. I cannot say that in either case any one was to blame. The modern humane treatment of the insane is partly founded on the principle of trusting patients in so far as their mental condition allows of trust, and so encouraging them to practise self-control, which is thus gradually strengthened by exercise. The self-respect of a patient is thus also kept up. But we have not as yet that complete knowledge of the disease which would enable us fully to gauge the self-control or the strength of



morbid impulse. We can only say, that while we have not yet been able to prevent such terrible accidents to life, that they are fewer than under the old and more restrictive system of treatment in Asylums. Those make seven suicides out of 5,392 patients under treatment in the fourteen years I have been here.

Accidents will happen while our knowledge of insanity is incomplete.

## GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The general health of our inmates has been good. We have had no epidemic disease among them, and no serious accidents have taken place beyond the two I have referred to. I have been abundantly satisfied with the effect of the reconstructions and improvements of the Institution completed last year. It is a great thing in any Institution for those who have to work it to be proud of it, instead of being ashamed of it. Now, that is the case with our whole staff. I am aware we are not perfect,—when I say that we are so, I earnestly trust the Board will proceed to superannuate me, and appoint my successor,—but we are, on the whole, fully up to modern requirements, and we have many good special features of our own.

Staff proud of the place.

The question of questions with us during the year has been the one of providing a “New East House.” Much anxious consideration has been given to it by me, as well as by many of our Managers. In spring I visited some of the best and most modern Asylums in England for the middle and richer classes, after having previously seen almost all the Scotch Royal Asylums. The *Preliminary Report* which I made to the Managers in May brought the whole matter up in a more definite way than it had yet come; while the experimental site selected by me, and the sketch-plans accompanying the Report, enabled me to put my ideas into definite and, I hope, intelligible shape, and enabled the members of the General and Medical Boards the more readily to criticise and make suggestions. It may be useful to quote here some of the general principles which I advocated in that Report. “The “house in which he lives, and the impressions made on his mind “by his surroundings, are universally admitted to aid most power- “fully the direct medical treatment, the diet and regimen, the “nursing, the moral means, and the amusements and occupations

A New East House the question of questions.

My “*Preliminary Report*” on New Craig House.

The House aids the Physic.

Distinct and distinctive Houses needed.

“in the recovery of a mentally afflicted patient. It is now generally admitted, that for a number of patients we cannot get classification and individualisation enough, if the whole institution is under one roof. We need distinct houses, and houses of different kinds. Many of the patients are capable of living ordinary lives in ordinary houses, *plus* medical supervision and skilled attendance. We need all through the *Hospital* and the *Home* idea—the *Hospital* and its special arrangements predominating for patients in one state of mind, and the *Home* for others in a different state. It is most curative, too, for certain patients to be changed from one kind of ward to another, from one kind of building to another, from one kind of surroundings to another, in different stages of their disorder. Even for some of the incurable these changes often produce contentment and increased enjoyment of life.

The kinds of accommodation needed.

“The chief varieties of accommodation that should be provided for the better classes are five, viz.:—1. Special wards near the Medical Officers for the treatment of the acute cases, the very suicidal, the disorderly, the violent, and those needing much supervision from any mental cause. 2. Infirmary wards for the weak, the paralysed, the very old, those deprived of their senses, the sick, and those needing much and careful bodily nursing. 3. Wings, villas, or pavilions attached by corridors to the administrative centre, mostly with arrangements like those of an ordinary house or a hotel, each wing containing a distinct group of patients, whose “house” it is. 4. Detached cottages and villas within the grounds. 5. Seaside and country houses, where bathing, fishing, and change of air, and variety of life, can be got. The three last are specially suited for the patients who are improved in mental state, for the convalescent, and for many chronic but periodically quiet cases, who can enjoy with safety, and be benefited, by home-like surroundings and change of scene.

The House should suit its occupant.

“The general result of my tour has been to confirm very strongly the principle I have for years held and laid down, that the *Hospital-Home* for the Insane should be constructed on the principle of *adaptation of various parts of the house to the varied*



“ *needs and mental states of its inhabitants.* This means much  
 “ variety. The more I found this principle carried out in my  
 “ Asylum tour, the happier did the patients seem, and the better  
 “ were the results in recovery, and in financial success. I found  
 “ one institution carrying out the principle in one way markedly,  
 “ and another in another, but all carried it out in some way.”

“ The principle should be adopted in Asylum architecture, that  
 “ the rooms and general arrangements should differ from those of  
 “ ordinary houses, hospitals, or hotels, only to the extent required  
 “ for the safety and proper treatment of the classes of patients  
 “ using the rooms. The arrangements needed for the worst class  
 “ of patients should never be used for the best. And all the  
 “ special structural features should be modelled on medical rather  
 “ than on prison principles. Cure, not mere confinement, should  
 “ give the keynote of construction. Unceasing vigilance on the  
 “ part of the skilled attendants must always be assumed, as well  
 “ as structural arrangements of safety for the patients. The older  
 “ Asylum construction left little for the attendants to do, and had  
 “ the worst effect on the patients, and is utterly to be condemned.

“ All things that give an air of confinement should be as far as  
 “ possible avoided, many of the insane being super-sensitive as to  
 “ their surroundings. And this especially applies to the mentally  
 “ afflicted of the educated and refined classes. Everything that  
 “ produces cheerfulness of impression inside and outside should  
 “ be aimed at, from the site down to the minutest detail of paint-  
 “ ing and furniture. Some of the present applications of ‘æsthetic  
 “ taste’ in regard to buildings, decoration, and furnishing, would  
 “ certainly not tend to counteract the effects of our sunless Scotch  
 “ winter days in producing depression of mind. From one end  
 “ to the other, in every room, in every passage, in every staircase,  
 “ there should be ‘no darkness at all.’”

Many of the in-  
 sane super-sensi-  
 tive to their sur-  
 roundings.

There should be  
 “no darkness at  
 all” in the New  
 Asylum.

“ The greatest pains should be taken to give the different wards,  
 “ wings, villas, the dining-rooms, drawing-rooms, and corridors of  
 “ communication a different character, the one from the other, in  
 “ every way. A different impression and idea should be conveyed  
 “ by each, and so a healing, interesting, and cheering effect be  
 “ produced on the minds of the patients. To aid this effect, rich

Diversity needed

“and bright colour should be profusely and tastefully employed  
“inside and outside.”

“Risks must be run in arranging the rooms of an Asylum, and  
“in treating the insane, as in everything else ; but they can be  
“immensely diminished by using forethought, and by applying  
“the results of medical experience in building such an institution.

Avoidance of ac-  
cidents not the  
*summum bonum*

“Fear of accident should clearly not be the ruling principle in  
“treating patients any more than in bringing up boys. Diminish  
“this all you can, but don’t try to avoid it entirely by such ela-  
“borate arrangements and rules as to make ‘life not worth  
“having.’”

“This proposed building, with the purchase of Craig House  
“estate, is distinctly the third greatest event in the history of the  
“Royal Edinburgh Asylum. The first was the building of the  
“East House, and the second the building of the West House.  
“It is one that will influence its success in its great mission of  
“the cure and care of mental disease in the very highest degree.  
“If we make mistakes, they will be a lasting monument to our  
“incapacity. Every good thing we do will add to the alleviation  
“of the affliction of many human beings after we are dead. As  
“mental disease is the most terrible of all ailments, it needs the  
“highest knowledge and skill to cope with its many difficul-  
“ties. Its nature was for ages a mystery, and its treatment a  
“disgrace to mankind. Many of its forms are still a reproach to  
“medical science in regard to their cure. But true medical  
“science can never despair, while there are secrets of nature that  
“bear on man’s life still undiscovered. If mental disease is  
“largely the penalty of the faults of civilisation, as it unquestion-  
“ably is, then it is the clear duty of that civilisation to apply its  
“best resources to undo and mitigate the evil that has mingled  
“with its good. In proportion to the terror and repulsion it has  
“always inspired in mankind, so the institutions for its cure  
“should be counteractive to those feelings by their cheerfulness  
“and beauty. Even if we a little overdid our efforts to make the  
“lives of our patients happier, it would be but a drop in the  
“bucket as an atonement for the cruelties of past ages. In many  
“senses mankind owes such an atonement. Society is loud in its

Civilisation has  
caused, and it  
must cure in-  
sanity.

Even over-doing  
efforts but an  
atonement for  
the past.



“acknowledgments as to what men of genius have done for it in  
 “politics, religion, morals, science, and literature. But it seldom  
 “considers that hitherto genius has paid the awful penalty of its  
 “existence by a close alliance with this mental shadow of death,  
 “shown either by the mental instability of so many men of genius  
 “themselves, or by its almost universal prevalence in the families  
 “that have produced them. The world owes a great debt here,  
 “little thought of hitherto.

“I feel deeply the responsibility that rests on me in this mat- My responsi-  
 “bility as an  
 “adviser.  
 “ter of the new institution. As this is the newest of Asylums  
 “for private patients in the country, it should be the best. It  
 “should combine all the good points to be found in all the older  
 “institutions, and should avoid all their objectionable or anti-  
 “quoted arrangements. It should be the model Hospital for the  
 “Insane for a time. Few Physicians with so long an experience  
 “have had the advising of a Board of Managers as to the build-  
 “ing of so important an institution. I can only say this, that if  
 “I give you wrong advice, it will not be for want of taking pains  
 “to inform myself as to the best existing models, in applying my  
 “past experience, or in devoting my best thought to the principles  
 “and details of this important matter.”

In the course of our discussions in regard to the site of the new  
 department, two questions have been asked:—“Should we not Two important  
 “questions.  
 “remove the whole of the institution away from its present site  
 “altogether, and rebuild it on a site further in the country, on  
 “account of the extension of the city south-westwards?” “Is  
 “Craig House estate, on the whole, the best site that can be got  
 “for the new buildings?” No doubt, these questions are most  
 “necessary ones to be put and answered before we launch out into  
 “our new scheme. The prospect of moving away from our present  
 “site is a tremendous one that would require most urgent reasons.  
 “The West House is now complete, and fully equipped with all the What the West  
 “House comprises  
 “now.  
 “most modern improvements needed for the treatment of the in-  
 “sane. Its pleasure-grounds, bowling-greens, cricket-ground, pond,  
 “exercise walks, gardens, shrubberies, well-grown trees, entrance  
 “roads and lodge, are all there, and good of their kind. Its ex-  
 “posure is sunny, sheltered, and healthful. There has been ex-

What it has cost. depended on it, from first to last, in cash £120,000, not including anything for the land and the labour—£40,000 of this having been spent in thorough renovations during the past thirteen years. It is placed almost in the centre of fifty acres of land. The Commissioners in Lunacy report most favourably of it and its work. The patients and their relations do not complain of its site; on the contrary, the facility its nearness to the city gives to relatives for visiting patients in it is most highly appreciated. Over 300 visitors come every week, mostly busy or poor people. If they had to go far, they could in many cases not see their relations at all. The contrast in this respect between this and the Lenzie Asylum, each containing about the same number of pauper patients, is very marked. It is nine miles from Glasgow, from which all its inmates come, but with excellent railway facilities, and the number of patients visited each week is only about one-third of those visited here.

The one objection to its site.

There is one objection to its site, and one only, and that is, that the city has come or is coming up to its grounds. But the nearest houses are 120 yards off, and none can come nearer. Few of us can count on putting 120 yards between us and everything that is objectionable. We have a good boundary wall, and an outside belt of well-grown trees.

It must be remembered that we are primarily an Hospital for the cure of the recent and curable insane. We are not a farm colony for an aggregation of the incurable. We have plenty of land for what we want it, viz., exercise and work for our patients.

Financial aspect of a move.

Then look at the financial aspect of a move. The West House has a debt of £45,000. It has cost on an average £176 per patient to provide accommodation for each pauper lunatic in Scotland under the Act of 1857. It would cost £200 per patient at least to replace our intermediate accommodation. We have 580 rate-paid and lowest board patients, and 120 of the intermediate class. To provide this accommodation would therefore cost £127,000, which, with the £45,000 of existing debt—and the new East House has to be built in addition to this—makes £175,000. Now, when is this money to be got? The price we would get for our land would not amount to one-half of this, and



we would be years in realising the money. It is clear that financially removal is an impossibility in present circumstances. Removal a financial impossibility There are a score of other considerations. Where is a new site to be got so near Edinburgh that it might not soon be in the same case as the present site? To put an Asylum like this far into the country would be ruin financially and medically. I had abundant evidence of this in my visit to other Asylums. The Dundee Royal Asylum had to move into the country a few years ago, for it had only a few acres of land right in the centre of the town. But financially it has never been out of deep water since it went to West Green. The present medical idea is, that an Asylum, to be thoroughly efficient, should be close on the outskirts of a town. An Asylum should be close to a town. All the most successful institutions for private patients in England are so situated.

There is another consideration of no slight importance. Morningside Asylum was founded by the medical profession, and has retained its character emphatically as a medical institution ever since its foundation. Its founders announced as one of its objects the medical study and teaching of mental disease, which was very backward at the time, and this has never been lost sight of. It has had a connection with the Medical School of Edinburgh all along. Connection of the R. E. A. with Medical School an objection to removal. Where could a practical knowledge of mental disease be taught, if not here? Students cannot go far away to be taught. Its medical officers have always considered it a part of their duty to advance the existing knowledge of mental disease by study, original research, and the publication of new observations. As a matter of fact, we have produced more medico-psychological literature here than any institution in the kingdom, though one or two are running us hard. Now, by removal to the country we would lose our name, and might lose this keen medical spirit, the most important basis, after all, of such an institution. The Medical Spirit in an Asylum. We had a very animated discussion in the Psychological Section of which I was President, at the Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1886, on the "Medical Spirit" in Asylums, and every speaker concurred in the statement, that it was all-important for future progress in the knowledge and treatment of mental disease.

If the West House remains where it is, there cannot be the

Craig House  
estate the best  
site for the New  
House.

very slightest shadow of a doubt that Craig House estate is the best site for the New East House. It has been seen by many men of wide experience from this and other countries, and they have all agreed that a finer site did not exist in the world. Its cheerfulness, privacy, and shelter, its commanding views, its variety, and its grand old trees, with its nearness to the city, form a combination of advantages that we should go far to find. It is a matter of much thankfulness to me that our financial condition is such, that we can look forward to this great undertaking without misgiving on that score. With about L.10,000 standing at the credit of the East House, its site being worth L.15,000 more, and a surplus yearly revenue of L.3,500, we shall be able to pay for New Craig House soon after it is built.

Financially we  
are strong  
enough to  
remove.

New arrange-  
ments for car-  
riage exercise.

During the year we made new and greatly improved arrangements for carriage exercise for the East House ladies and gentlemen, which are a great boon, and are very much appreciated. The intermediate patients also share to some slight extent in this advantage.

Dr Spence's pro-  
motion.

I have to report favourably of the staff and the officers. Dr Spence has just been appointed by the Colonial Government to the medical superintendence of the Asylum in Ceylon, and Dr G. M. Robertson comes on as junior Assistant Physician.

In conclusion, I have heartily to thank the Managers for their support.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,  
*Physician-Superintendent.*



**STATISTICAL TABLES**

OF THE

**MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**

TABLE I.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1886.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1886 ...	394	393	787			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1886	4	0	4			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	398	393	791
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions ... ..	115	120	235			
Not First Admissions ... ..	55	44	99			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	170	164	334
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	568	557	1125
Cases Discharged ... ..	135	135	270			
„ Recovered ... ..	62	67	129			
„ Relieved ... ..	56	54	110			
„ Not Improved ... ..	17	14	31			
Died ... ..	36	26	62			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	171	161	332
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1886	2	2	4			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1886 ... ..	395	394	789			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	397	396	793
Average number Resident during the year ... ..	...	...	...	400·27	395·55	795·80
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	549	546	1095
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	163	158	321
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	61	67	128
Transferred to this Asylum „ „	...	...	...	18	15	33
„ from „ „ „ „	...	...	...	51	34	85
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1886 ... ..	...	...	...	235	256	491
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1886 ... ..	...	...	...	5	2	7
Private Patients at close of 1886—						
East House ... ..	72	56	128			
West House—Intermediate ...	57	59	116			
„ Lowest Board ...	28	23	51			
				157	138	295
Total ... ..	...	...	...	397	396	793

\* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE IA.

*Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1886, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in other Asylums, or elsewhere.*

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	33	31	64	18	8	26	15	23	38
„ 2 „ Attacks	11	6	17	11	6	17	11	6	17
„ 3 „ „	2	6	8	5	10	15	1	8	9
„ 4 „ „	2	0	2	7	0	7	1	0	1
„ 5 „ „	1	3	4	3	10	13	2	5	7
„ 6 „ „	4	0	4	13	0	13	11	0	11
„ 7 „ „	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	4	9
„ 11 „ „	0	1	1	0	10	10	0	1	1
Total ...	54	48	102	59	47	106	46	47	93

TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, for the Fourteen Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1886.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of fourteen years... ..	1178	1905	3683			
*Re-admissions ... ..	459	496	955			
Total Cases admitted ... ..				2237	2401	4638
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered ... ..	900	1024	1924			
Relieved ... ..	454	595	1049			
Not Improved ... ..	178	130	308			
Died ... ..	394	333	727			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872 ... ..				1926	2082	4008
*Remaining 31st December 1886 ... ..	...	...	...	311	319	630
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	144	122	266
,, from ,, ... ..	...	...	...	316	344	660

\* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.



TABLE III.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	12.5	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	12	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	53	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.3
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

**TABLE III. (Continued)—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-Three Years 1864–1886.**

YEARS	Admitted.						Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																					
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11.1	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	36	26	62	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
Totals and Averages,	3400	3685	7085	1368	1621	2989	690	876	1566	426	382	808	867	728	1595	369.9	381.6	751.7	371.7	382.8	755	40.1	43.3	42.1	9.9	7.9	8.9	6.9	5.4	6.2







TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

CAUSE OF DEATH.										Under 15 Years.			15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.				
										M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASE.																							
1	General Paralysis .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	" " and Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3	" " " Pelvic Cellulitis and Acute Peritonitis.. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Brain Atrophy and Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	" " " Softening of Brain .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6	Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Heart Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	" " " Pelvic Abscess.. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8	" " " Exhaustion from Mania .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Cerebral Disease .. .. .									..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	" " with Cardiac Disease and Tubercular Disease of Peritoneum .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11	" " " Epilepsy .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	" " " Kidney Disease and Heart Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	" " " Spinal Disease " " " .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14	" " " Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	" " " Senile Decay .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Cerebral Softening with Heart Disease and Senile Decay .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Epilepsy .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	..		
18	Paralysis and Brain Softening .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	" " Old Age.. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
THORACIC DISEASE.																							
20	Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	" " with Brain Disease and Brain Softening .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	" " (Tubercular) with Empyema and Amyloid Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	Pneumonia .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	" with Epilepsy, Brain Softening, and Heart Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	" " Brain Softening, Cystic Disease of Liver, and Ovaries .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26	" " Senile Decay, and Exhaustion from Mania .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	" " Chronic Bronchitis, and Asthma .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	Broncho-Pneumonia and Heart Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Pleurisy with Empyema and Brain Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	
30	" " Pneumonia and Brain Softening .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	Cardiac Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	" " with Waxy Disease of Liver, Kidneys, and Spleen .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33	" " " Bronchitis and Brain Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	" " " " .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.																							
35	Cancer of Stomach and Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36	" " " Fatty Heart .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37	Fibroid Tumour of Uterus and Brain Atrophy .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38	Peritonitis with Perforation of Intestine .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GENERAL AND VARIOUS DISEASES.																							
39	Exhaustion from Acute Mania .. .. .									..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	Senile Decay .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	" " and Exhaustion from Senile Mania.. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	" " with Brain Atrophy and Cardiac Disease .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43	" " " Cardiac Disease and Kidney Disease.. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	" " and Recurrent Diarrhœa .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45	Aneurism of Right Internal Carotid in Cranial Cavity and Brain Softening .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46	Suicide by swallowing Aconite Liniment .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	" " Cutting Throat .. .. .									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .										0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	..	

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 31 Males and 20 Females.

*Year 1886, together with the Ages at Death.*

	30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
1	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9	1				
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	2					
3	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	3					
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	4					
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	5					
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	6					
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	7				
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	8					
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	3	0	3	9					
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	10					
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	11					
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	12					
13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	13					
14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	14					
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	15					
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	16				
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18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	18					
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20	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	20					
21	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	21					
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	22					
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	2	23					
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	24					
25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	25					
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	26					
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	27					
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	28					
29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	29					
30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	30					
31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	31					
32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	32					
33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	33					
34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	34					
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	35					
36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	36					
37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	37					
38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	38					
39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	39					
40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	40					
41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	41				
42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	42					
43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	43					
44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	44					
45	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	45				
46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1	46					
47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1	47					
	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	5	4	1	5	7	4	11	3	1	4	5	1	6	5	2	7	1	3	4	0	4	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	36	26	62	

TABLE VI.

*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1886.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	3	1	4	2	4	6
From 1 to 3 Months...	21	18	39	6	4	10
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	17	23	40	5	1	6
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	11	7	18	2	1	3
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	5	9	14	3	2	5
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	4	6	10	4	4	8
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	3	3	3	1	4
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	1	1	2	3	5
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 39 to 41 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	62	67	129	36	26	62



TABLE VII.

*Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1886*

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved, or otherwise.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission .. ...	60	54	114	27	33	60	18	19	37	13	3	16
	16	9	25	7	4	11	15	5	20	9	4	13
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	43	41	84	24	23	47	18	16	34	4	8	12
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	50	60	110	4	7	11	21	27	48	9	11	20
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital ... ..	170	164	334	62	67	129	73	68	141	36	26	62

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1886, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1886.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 Years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 15 to 20	8	7	15	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	5	10
" 20 to 25	20	14	34	10	6	16	0	0	0	14	13	27
" 25 to 30	21	24	45	10	11	21	1	2	3	39	23	62
" 30 to 35	18	15	33	7	9	16	2	1	3	44	38	82
" 35 to 40	29	19	48	6	9	15	2	2	4	59	50	109
" 40 to 45	21	14	35	12	7	19	3	2	5	48	41	89
" 45 to 50	9	19	28	5	9	14	4	1	5	47	52	99
" 50 to 55	11	17	28	7	2	9	7	4	11	39	40	79
" 55 to 60	11	10	21	0	3	3	3	1	4	32	39	71
" 60 to 65	6	9	15	0	4	4	5	1	6	27	31	58
" 65 to 70	8	5	13	1	1	2	5	2	7	15	29	44
" 70 to 75	3	4	7	0	2	2	1	3	4	17	18	35
" 75 to 80	2	7	9	0	1	1	0	4	4	6	13	19
" 80 to 85	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	1	5
" 85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
" 90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	170	164	334	62	67	129	36	26	62	397	396	793
Mean Age ...	39.7	42.1	40.8	34.7	39.1	37	53.1	55.7	54.2	44.7	47.8	46.3

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1886, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1886.*

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1886.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ... ..	90	93	183	32	34	66	15	12	27	280	246	526
Married ... ..	71	45	116	29	22	51	15	7	22	94	100	194
Widowed ... ..	9	26	35	1	11	12	6	7	13	23	50	73
Unknown ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... ..	170	164	334	62	67	129	36	26	62	397	396	793



TABLE X.

*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1886.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.											
	Admissions			No. of Cases.								
				M., 170; F., 164; T., 334.								
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting (where these could not be distinguished).			Total.†		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MORAL: Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ... ..	0	1	1	5	12	17	0	0	0	5	13	18
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	0	0	0	20	3	23	0	0	0	20	3	23
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads) and overwork	0	1	1	15	9	24	1	0	1	16	10	26
Religious excitement ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Love affairs ... ..	0	1	1	2	6	8	0	0	0	2	7	9
Fright and nervous shock ... ..	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ... ..	8	5	13	13	12	25	2	0	2	23	17	40
Syphilis ... ..	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Self-abuse (sexual) ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sunstroke ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Injury to head ... ..	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Parturition and the Puerperal state ...	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Lactation ... ..	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	7
Puberty and Adolescence ... ..	0	0	0	22	16	38	0	0	0	22	16	38
Change of life ... ..	0	0	0	1	22	23	0	0	0	1	22	23
Old age ... ..	0	0	0	10	15	25	0	0	0	10	15	25
Privation and starvation ... ..	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
Cerebral disease ... ..	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	5	7
Epilepsy... ..	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	5	5	3	8	11
Phthisis ... ..	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
Abuse of Opium ... ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lead Poisoning... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Sexual Excesses ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Anæmia ... ..	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Amenorrhœa ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Typhoid fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
"Fever" ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders ... ..	2	0	2	5	4	9	0	0	0	7	4	11
Previous attacks ... ..	56	52	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	52	108
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral) ... ..	49	49	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	98
Congenital defect ascertained ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Unknown ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	29	71

\* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XI.—*Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1886, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1886.*

35

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
		M.			M.			M.			Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1886.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—													
”	a, with Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
”	b, without Epilepsy,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	4	12
Epilepsy acquired	...	4	7	11	0	1	1	3	3	6	19	17	36
General Paralysis of the Insane...	...	13	3	16	0	0	0	7	4	11	15	1	16
Mania—													
”	Simple ...	75	53	128	30	22	52	10	6	16	82	62	144
”	Acute ...	10	19	29	12	17	29	0	1	1	8	19	27
”	Delusional	13	21	34	0	0	0	3	0	3	54	52	106
”	Chronic	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	22	89	111
”	Homicidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Melancholia—													
”	Simple ...	18	17	35	6	4	10	1	1	2	22	27	49
”	Hypochondriacal	3	6	9	2	2	4	1	2	3	12	5	17
”	Delusional	9	15	24	2	5	7	2	2	4	22	27	49
”	Excited ...	7	2	9	3	2	5	2	1	3	7	6	13
”	Suicidal ...	13	10	23	5	10	15	3	1	4	13	16	29
”	Resistive	0	9	9	2	4	6	0	0	0	9	15	24
”	Organic ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dementia—													
”	Secondary ...	4	1	5	0	0	0	2	1	3	93	53	146
”	Organic ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total...		170	164	334	62	67	129	36	26	62	397	396	793





TABLE XIII.

*Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skae's Classification.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity ... ..	1	0	1
Epileptic Insanity ... ..	4	7	11
Insanity of Adolescence ... ..	22	16	38
Climacteric Insanity ... ..	1	22	23
Senile Insanity ... ..	10	15	25
Insanity of Pregnancy ... ..	0	2	2
Puerperal Insanity ... ..	0	5	5
Insanity of Lactation ... ..	0	5	5
Hysterical Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Uterine Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Insanity of Masturbation ... ..	1	1	2
General Paralysis ... ..	13	3	16
Insanity from Brain Disease ... ..	8	6	14
Traumatic Insanity ... ..	1	0	1
Syphilitic Insanity ... ..	4	2	6
Anæmic Insanity ... ..	1	1	2
Phthisical Insanity ... ..	10	2	12
Insanity of Alcoholism ... ..	22	16	38
Post-Febrile Insanity ... ..	0	3	3
Idiopathic Insanity ... ..	18	21	39
Unknown ... ..	54	35	89
TOTAL ... ..	170	164	334

TABLE XIV.

*State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition... ..	49	36	85
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion ... ..	107	106	213
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion ... ..	14	22	36
TOTAL ... ..	170	164	334

TABLE XV.

*Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	133	137	270
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Free Church	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Unitarian	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Established Church	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Church of England	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Congregational...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scotch Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Irish Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Baptist ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Jewess ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Not Known	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
TOTAL					170	164	334

TABLE XVI.

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.*

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	21	17	38	4	2	6	4	0	4
February	...	12	6	18	12	11	23	3	1	4
March	...	16	15	31	12	14	26	2	1	3
April	...	9	15	24	24	10	34	2	4	6
May	...	16	14	30	8	8	16	1	1	2
June	...	10	11	21	9	13	22	5	3	8
July	...	19	21	40	10	7	17	2	5	7
August	...	13	9	22	9	16	25	2	1	3
September	...	10	15	25	8	12	20	2	2	4
October	...	15	19	34	17	12	29	4	1	5
November	...	20	6	26	9	14	23	1	3	4
December	...	9	16	25	13	16	29	8	4	12
TOTAL	...	170	164	334	135	135	270	36	26	62

TABLE XVII.

*Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide ... ..	13	17	30
Have meditated Suicide ... ..	22	25	47
Total Suicidal ... ..	35	42	77
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania ... ..	0	2	2
Acute Mania ... ..	0	1	1
Melancholia ... ..	12	14	26
General Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Total ... ..	13	17	30
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania ... ..	9	6	15
Acute Mania ... ..	1	2	3
Epileptic Mania ... ..	0	2	2
Melancholia ... ..	11	15	26
General Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Total ... ..	22	25	47
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation ... ..	0	7	7
Cut-Throat ... ..	5	2	7
Poisoning ... ..	5	2	7
Strangulation ... ..	1	4	5
Drowning ... ..	2	2	4
Hanging ... ..	2	0	2
Stabbing ... ..	1	0	1
Opening Veins in Arms ... ..	0	1	1
Smothering ... ..	0	1	1



TABLE XVIII.

*Persons Recovered in 1886.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	37	41	78
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(b) Again Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(c) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	6	3	9
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	24	26	50
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(b) Again Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(c) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	4	3†	7
Number of Persons Recovered... ..	61	67	128
Number of Cases of Recovery ... ..	62	67	129

\* Of these Persons, 12 Males and 12 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 4 Males and 5 Females two Previous Recoveries; 3 Males and 3 Females three Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 1 Female four Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 3 Females five Previous Recoveries; 3 Males six Previous Recoveries; and 2 Females seven Previous Recoveries.

† Of these one person was admitted thrice in 1886, and was discharged twice, on one of these occasions being Recovered, and on the other Not Improved.

TABLE XIX.

*The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1887.*

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh ... ..	152
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ... ..	134
South Leith ... ..	7
North Leith ... ..	2
Duddingston ... ..	8
TOTAL ... ..	303

# R E P O R T S

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
*21st, 22nd, and 23rd June 1886.*

There were on the first day of the visit (21st June) 803 persons on the Registers of the Asylum. The following statement shows in detail the position of these persons :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Resident.....	153	144	243	255	795
	Absent on Probation	1	1	0	0	2
	Absent on Pass.....	0	0	0	2	2
Voluntary Inmates.....		3	1	0	0	4
		157	146	243	257	803

Of the 299 certificated private patients now on the register, 128 are maintained at rates of board of £84 per annum and upwards, and 171 are maintained at lower rates. Since last visit the number maintained at the higher rates has increased by 4, and the number maintained at the lower rates has increased by 3. During the same period the pauper patients have decreased from 516 to 500, this decrease being accounted for by the recent opening of lunatic wards in St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, to which 16 male pauper patients have been transferred.

The following statement shows the total changes which have taken place since last visit :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Admissions .....	14	15	33	36	98
	Discharges Recovered.....	2	3	15	18	38
	Discharges Unrecovered...	9	3	23	18	53
	Deaths.....	2	3	5	6	16
Voluntary Inmate Admitted.....		1	0	0	0	1

The deaths were due in 9 cases to disease of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to disease of the heart, in 2 cases to disease of the lungs, in 1 case to disease of the stomach, and in 2 cases to senile decay. In 8 cases the patients were admitted to the Asylum during this or the previous year. The average age at death was 56 years.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 32. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. There have been 4 escapes. There are 3 accidents recorded in the Register, but none of them were of a serious character.

Of the whole number of patients 30 are confined to bed. Of the pauper patients 179 men and 162 women are employed in industrial work : 39 men and 56 women are unemployed on account of mental, and 21 men and 30 women on account of physical disability. Four men and 7 women are registered as refusing to work. The number of men employed at skilled labour is 32, about 6 per cent. of the number of male inmates, which is an exceptionally large proportion for such an institution. The total numbers employed at work of any description represents a proportion of 73 per cent. of the male, and 64 per cent. of the female pauper patients.

Fifteen private patients and 2 pauper patients are allowed to go on parole beyond the grounds. A large amount of liberty continues to be given to those whose condition permits, of relieving the routine of Asylum life by walks beyond the grounds, and by visits to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. No less than 69 patients have already visited the Edinburgh International Exhibition ; and it is understood that at least as many more will enjoy this privilege before the close of the Exhibition. Six



patients have season tickets. The usual transferences of groups of patients for short periods to the seaside home at Cockenzie continue to be made during the summer.

The general condition of the patients at present is very satisfactory. Very little mental excitement was manifested during the visit either among male or female patients; and this is especially worthy of notice in an Asylum which contains a more than usually large proportion of patients suffering from recent and acute forms of insanity. But, indeed, everything which was ascertained during the visit goes to show that the treatment which the patients receive is of a very efficient kind. There seems little reason to doubt, that in addition to the very careful and skilful medical treatment which they receive, the large amount of outdoor employment and exercise which they enjoy contributes materially to their benefit. The liberality of the general dietary must also, however, have an important influence. The quantities of the various articles of food consumed by private and pauper patients respectively, and also the details of each meal for the past week, were enquired into with the most satisfactory result; and the dinners which the patients received during the visit were excellent in quality, and well cooked.

All parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order. A valuable addition has been made to the Asylum estate by the acquisition of eleven acres of land adjoining the previously purchased Craig House property. Steps in this direction on the part of the Managers are evidently judicious, in view of the increasing unsuitableness of the East House for Asylum purposes, owing to the grounds becoming more and more overlooked from the windows of recently erected houses.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN SIBBALD,  
*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
7th, 8th, and 9th March 1887.

There are at this date (7th March) 809 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these 304 are private, and 505 pauper patients. The following statement shows in detail the position of these patients :—

		Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Resident.....	157	136	240	263	796
	Absent on Probation	4	3	0	0	7
	Absent on Pass.....	0	0	0	2	2
Voluntary Inmates.....		3	1	0	0	4
Totals.....		164	140	240	265	809

These figures do not differ in any important respect from the corresponding figures relating to the population on the 21st of June 1886. The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since that date :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certified Patients	Admitted.....	33	28	88	97	246
	Discharged Recovered....	12	14	31	32	89
	Discharged Unrecovered	7	13	34	44	98
	Dead.....	9	7	24	13	53
Voluntary Inmates	Admitted.....	2	1	0	0	3
	Left.....	2	1	0	0	3

These figures disclose a very active movement in the population, and show that the labours, responsibilities, and anxieties of the staff must be great.

In the cases of 47 of the 53 patients who died, a *post mortem* examination was made. This may be held as indicating the activity of the professional interest in the states of disease which come under treatment in this institution. It is, however, only one of many indications of this interest. It is impossible, indeed, to visit the Asylum without being impressed with the thoroughness and ability which are shown in the medical treatment of the patients. It is no doubt as an outcome of this that the institution now possesses a special Hospital section, which is accepted as a model of what an Asylum-Hospital ought to be. It is desirable to point out, when speaking of this feature of the

management, that the medical treatment of the patients is by no means confined to a treatment of them by drugs. This receives great attention; but in no Asylum is there evidence of greater faith in the curative value of active work, good suitable food, careful nursing, recreation, and healthy surroundings generally.

The dietary of the Hospital wards is liberal and varied; and it is not only suited to the condition and requirements of the inmates, but also in many cases to their fancies and wishes. The kindness of this is manifest, and its usefulness as a means of treatment is scarcely less manifest.

An addition of six single rooms has been made to the Hospital for women. These rooms were much needed; and it is very creditable to the management that the whole work involved in their erection has been done by patients and the staff.

Fatal accidents have been rare in this Asylum, but since last visit two have occurred. They were both the result of a suicidal purpose. Careful investigation by the Fiscal authorities, the Superintendent, and the Board, does not show that any one in charge of the patients, or anything in the government of the Asylum, was to blame.

Among the causes of the other deaths there is nothing calling for comment.

The institution now possesses close and open carriages, and a party of private patients drive out daily. These drives are greatly appreciated, and are beyond question conducive to good health and contentment. Patients who pay rates of board which are by no means high, are allowed to join these parties, when it is believed that their doing so will be productive of pleasure or benefit to health. In this and many other ways the Directors act liberally to private patients, both to those of them who may be described as in comfortable though not in affluent circumstances, and to those of them who may be described as in straitened circumstances. No fewer than 50 of these last at present receive important assistance from the Charitable Fund. That fund appears to be carefully and benevolently administered. It does much good, and it is hoped that it may continue to grow.

The largeness of the staff of the Asylum—that is, of the per-



sons directly concerned in the care of the patients,—is a more or less distinctive feature of the management, and it is one which cannot fail to add to the comfort and well-being of the inmates. There are no fewer than 8 night attendants.

The situational defects of the East House are becoming more and more apparent, and it is scarcely thought that the erection of a new Private Asylum on the Craig House estate can be long delayed, without endangering the efficiency and the prosperity of the institution. For the third or fourth time since the purchase of the estate, it has again been carefully inspected with a view to determine the best position for the new buildings, and the choice without hesitation falls on the ground to the west of the existing Mansion-house, the retention of which is assumed. This site is not only regarded as better than any other on the estate, but as in itself an excellent site for such an institution. It has all the more important features, which a site should possess, on which an Asylum for private patients of the higher class is to be built.

The field below the Craig House estate to the north is now the property of the Directors. It is about eleven acres in extent, and constitutes a most useful addition. It is hoped that ere long the ridge to the west will also be acquired.

There are 213 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of 26. Twelve accidents are recorded. Two of these have already been referred to. The rest include 5 in which there was fracture of a bone or dislocation of a joint, and 5 which were of a trifling character. The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back was 10.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found to be very carefully and correctly kept.

ARTHUR MITCHELL,

*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

# A B S T R A C T

OF THE

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

### C H A R G E.

I. Arrears of Board given up in last Account . . . . .	£1,785 3 5
Less amount written off . . . . .	120 19 6
	£1,664 3 11

### II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1886	£5,040 16 3	£4,755 11 1
Do. do. 30th June „	5,018 17 8	4,801 10 11
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	5,019 0 0	4,726 15 9
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	4,911 17 6	4,732 1 2
	£19,990 11 5	£19,015 18 11
		19,900 11 5
		£39,006 10 4

*Add*—Received from St Cuthberts' Parish amount recovered by them from other Parishes liable for a higher rate of Board, as formerly . . . . . £1 18 1

*Note*—No extra Boards received from City Parish for 1886

£39,008 8 5

*Deduct*—(1.) Sum paid to Charity Committee in terms of Minute of Managers of date 18th February 1886 . . . . . £200 0 0

(2.) Repayments of Board received for Patients who left the Asylum during 1885 . . . . . 36 13 3

236 13 3

38,771 15 2

### III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the House Steward and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1886	£332 1 1	£358 4 1
Do. do. 30th June „	303 17 9	302 4 8
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	290 9 5	333 4 7
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	389 9 8	273 11 10
	£1,315 17 11	£1,267 5 2
		1,315 17 11

2,583 3 1

Carry forward, . . . . . £43,019 2 2

	Brought forward,	£43,019	2	2
IV. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—				
1. Received for Pigs	£391	1	0	
2. Received for Wheat, &c.	25	13	0	
3. Received for Rags and Sundries	112	0	8	
			528	14 8
V. Price of Clothing supplied to Patients belonging to St. Cuthberts Combination leaving the Institution during 1886			2	10 3
VI. Rents of Grass Parks, &c., Season 1886			243	7 7
Amount of the Charge		£43,793	14	8

## DISCHARGE.

	East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	4,830	16	9	8,352	2	5	13,182	19	2
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	174	14	11	1,647	13	6	1,822	8	5
III. Do. Fuel	311	9	0	792	6	6	1,103	15	6
IV. Do. Lighting	208	5	7	405	2	7	613	8	2
V. Do. Water and Wash- ing materials	298	17	1	322	4	3	621	1	4
VI. Do. Medicines and Sur- gical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c.	123	11	4	338	12	6	462	3	10
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	119	1	3	196	1	1	315	2	4
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff	64	5	6	217	6	2	281	11	8
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings	733	14	9	2,916	9	4	3,650	4	1
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	218	9	4	359	8	11	577	18	3
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	301	6	9	253	5	10	554	12	7
XII. Interest on Loans paid	...	...	...	1,473	13	2	1,473	13	2
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	716	9	9	391	19	5	1,108	9	2
XIV. Insurance Premiums	24	19	0	41	3	0	66	2	0
XV. Salaries and Wages	3,261	16	0	5,143	6	0	8,405	2	0
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	322	13	0	331	6	2	653	19	2
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them	1,575	18	9	406	17	9	1,982	16	6
Ordinary Expenditure	13,286	8	9	23,588	18	7	36,875	7	4
XVIII. Special Expenditure on additions to Female Wing of West House							450	19	7
XIX. Ground purchased from the Edinburgh Merchant Company							10	0	0
XX. Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1886							406	13	2
XXI. Balance of last Account at 31st December 1885							3,014	13	9
XXII. Balance of this Account at 31st December 1886							3,036	0	10
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge							£43,793	14	8



ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the EAST HOUSE, including CRAIG HOUSE and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.

*Year to 31st December 1886.*

I. ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS—

1. Boards . . . . .	£14,854 16 4
Less sum transferred to Charity Committee, as on Page 47 .	200 0 0
	<hr/>
	14,654 16 4
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	2,052 13 9
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	*199 17 2
4. Rent of Grass Parks . . . . .	243 7 7
	<hr/>
	£17,150 14 10

\* *Note.*—The allocation of “Produce and Sundries sold” has been made on the same principle as that adopted in regard to “Garden and Grounds,” viz., according to Gross Income received for Boards.

PAYMENTS—

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£13,286 8 9
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by patients, for East House, including cost of material	467 5 11
3. Do. of Patients’ labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A. . . . .	113 7 10
	<hr/>
	13,867 2 6
Surplus Ordinary Receipts of East House carried to Profit Account	£3,283 12 4
	<hr/>

II. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—*Nil.*

PROFIT ACCOUNT.

The Surplus Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts of East House for Year 1885 amounted to . . . . .	£6,116 10 5
Less—Arrears of Board included in the above now written off as irrecoverable . . . . .	104 17 9
	<hr/>
	6,011 12 8
Add—(1.) Surplus Ordinary Receipts for Year 1886, as above .	3,283 12 4
(2.) Estimated Profit on Intermediate Patients for 1886 .	130 0 0
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	£9,425 5 0
	<hr/>

# ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the WEST HOUSE.

*Year to 31st December 1886.*

## I. ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

### RECEIPTS—

1. Boards . . . . .	£24,116 18 10
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	530 9 4
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	328 17 6
4. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper patients leaving Institution. . . . .	2 10 3
5. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by patients, for East House, including material, as before . . . . .	580 13 9
	<hr/>
	£25,559 9 8

### PAYMENTS—

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£23,588 18 7
2. Second instalment to New Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
Less—Interest on Debt included in No. 1 hereof . . . . .	1,473 13 2
	<hr/>
	1,228 1 11
	<hr/>
	24,817 0 6
Surplus Ordinary Receipts of West House . . . . .	£742 9 2

## II. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

### RECEIPTS—*Nil.*

### PAYMENTS—

1. Cost of additions to Female Wing of West House, as before	£450 19 7
2. Do. of small pieces of Ground acquired from the Merchant Company . . . . .	10 0 0
	<hr/>
	460 19 7
Net Surplus, after deducting Extraordinary Payments . . . . .	£281 9 7
Deduct—Estimated profit on Intermediate Patients carried to Profit Account, p. 49 . . . . .	130 0 0
	<hr/>
Balance carried to Sinking Fund Account . . . . .	£151 9 7

*TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 126 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 670 the Daily Average of the West House.*

*For Year 1886.*

	East House.	West House.
1. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions, but exclusive of value of Vegetables supplied from Garden held to be covered by cost of Garden, No. 10.)	£38 6 9	£12 9 4
2. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c. . . . .	1 7 9	2 9 2
3. Fuel . . . . .	2 9 5	1 3 8
4. Lighting . . . . .	1 13 0	0 12 1
5. Water and Washing materials . . . . .	2 7 5	0 9 7
6. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus . . . . .	0 19 7	0 10 1
7. Books, Stationery, &c. . . . .	0 19 0	0 5 10
8. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	0 10 2	0 6 6
9. Furnishings and Repairs . . . . .	5 16 5	4 4 1
10. Garden and Grounds . . . . .	1 14 8	0 10 8
11. Public and Parochial Burdens . . . . .	2 7 10	0 7 7
12. Feu-Duties and Stipend . . . . .	5 13 9	0 11 8
13. Insurance Premiums . . . . .	0 3 11	0 1 2
14. Salaries and Wages . . . . .	25 17 9	7 13 6
15. Miscellaneous Payments . . . . .	2 11 2	0 9 10
16. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for East House . . . . .	4 12 2	... ..
17. Instalment to New Sinking Fund . . . . .	... ..	4 0 8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97 10 9	36 5 5
<i>Deduct</i> —Share of Produce sold, Rents of Grass Parks, &c.	3 10 4	1 7 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance of each Patient during the year	£94 0 5	£34 18 3

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1885 was . . . . .	982
Do. ending 31st December 1886 . . . . .	971
	<hr/>
Decrease in 1886 . . . . .	11

The average Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st December 1885 was . . . . .	£14 2 2
Do. ending 31st December 1886 . . . . .	13 11 6
	<hr/>
Decrease in 1886 . . . . .	£0 10 8



CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1886  
with the previous Year.

1885.			RECEIPTS.	1886.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
38,645	5	2	I. Boards . . . . .	38,771	15	2
2,799	3	0	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients . . . . .	2,583	3	1
			III. Produce and Sundries sold—			
298	7	3	1. Price received for Pigs . . . . .	391	1	0
45	2	0	2. Do. for Oats, &c. . . . .	25	13	0
124	9	1	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries . . . . .	112	0	8
204	3	8	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks . . . . .	243	7	7
			V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving			
142	8	4	Institution . . . . .	2	10	3
42,258	18	6		42,129	10	9
				42,258	18	6
			Total Decrease for 1886	129	7	9

  

1885.			PAYMENTS.	1886.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			I. PROVISIONS.			
1,255	11	0	Loaves . . . . .	1,136	8	5
138	16	3	Rolls . . . . .	147	10	6
50	0	0	Biscuits . . . . .	50	5	0
			Shortbread, Currant Loaves, and Flour used for			
191	13	10	Cooking purposes . . . . .	125	4	5
3,498	15	5	Butcher Meat . . . . .	3,092	19	0
144	0	0	Extract of Meat . . . . .	164	9	4
256	13	11	Preserved Meat . . . . .	232	6	9
245	11	2	Fish . . . . .	285	12	2
149	3	0	Game and Fowl . . . . .	145	15	9
1,620	10	5	Milk and Cream . . . . .	1,530	4	5
100	9	0	Fresh Butter . . . . .	111	2	7
463	5	5	Tea . . . . .	588	17	4
130	1	10	Coffee and Chicory . . . . .	124	6	0
4	2	3	Cocoa . . . . .	4	18	0
307	12	8	Raw Sugar . . . . .	286	19	11
63	18	11	Loaf Sugar . . . . .	80	5	11
1,129	1	8	Salt Butter . . . . .	971	18	11
10	2	5	Lard . . . . .	14	12	11
34	13	6	Rice . . . . .	52	1	4
394	11	7	Cheese . . . . .	382	16	3
23	6	3	Currants . . . . .	22	17	5
13	0	8	Raisins . . . . .	26	1	9
54	7	10	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, etc. . . . .	63	9	11
7	6	0	Sago . . . . .	6	5	2
12	12	10	Pepper . . . . .	10	14	6
59	17	3	Herrings . . . . .	62	15	0
256	14	8	Ham and Bacon . . . . .	240	16	6
16	17	6	Mustard . . . . .	17	15	0
22	1	8	Ketchup and other Sauces . . . . .	51	9	1
0	14	3	Treacle . . . . .	1	3	5
50	1	11	Jams and Marmalade . . . . .	18	12	7
10,705	15	1	Carry forward	10,050	15	3

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1885.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1886.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
10,705	15	1			Brought forward	10,050	15	3
58	6	11	Fruit and Sundries	.	.	31	6	11
394	19	9	Oatmeal	.	.	279	3	4
101	1	3	Barley	.	.	96	3	9
59	11	2	Pease	.	.	50	15	0
710	5	2	Eggs	.	.	763	17	1
29	4	3	Salt	.	.	25	13	3
506	19	1	Potatoes	.	.	576	4	5
17	2	4	Carrots	.	.	25	14	9
32	17	6	Apples and Oranges	.	.	32	1	6
404	12	0	Beer	.	.	392	5	0
76	17	0	Porter	.	.	95	8	2
96	18	0	Ale	.	.	71	6	6
95	13	10	Potash, Lemonade, &c.	.	.	101	7	10
309	9	0	Wine	.	.	256	13	11
100	3	1	Whisky	.	.	108	5	9
40	12	10	Brandy	.	.	48	19	0
15	12	6	Gin	.	.	16	0	3
3	5	0	Champagne	.	.	3	0	0
10	6	3	Vinegar	.	.	11	4	3
84	8	0	Sundries (being petty disbursements by House Steward and Matron)	.	.	145	13	3
13,854	0	0				13,182	19	2
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.					
168	13	1	Wincey	.	.	118	15	8
68	15	0	Flannel	.	.	80	3	0
122	10	1½	Cotton	.	.	97	14	6½
8	3	1	Muslin	.	.	6	8	2½
42	19	7½	Shawls	.	.	26	18	0
77	14	2	Dowlas	.	.	57	14	8
69	8	7½	Corduroy	.	.	89	6	7
26	2	5	Shirting	.	.	34	9	5½
190	10	4½	Tweeds	.	.	174	7	7
49	9	8	Worsted	.	.	65	18	6
24	4	0	Socks	.	.	30	7	10
80	7	1½	Plaiding	.	.	51	17	2
130	13	9	Blankets	.	.	113	7	5
254	15	3½	Sheeting	.	.	205	17	8
14	6	5	Quilts	.	.	6	17	0
24	13	7½	Bed Tick	.	.	23	8	7
30	4	7½	Linen	.	.	47	14	0
26	19	0½	Towelling	.	.	18	7	11
43	2	7	Canvas	.	.	22	18	2½
39	0	7	Table Damask	.	.	26	5	2½
23	5	11	Bed Covers	.	.	7	16	3
5	8	3½	Toileting	.	.	8	2	8
9	3	0	Toilet Covers	.	.	4	4	0
10	5	0	Handkerchiefs and Table Napkins	.	.	8	7	6
2	2	0	Glass Cloths	.	.	5	8	0
4	13	0	Black Lasting	.	.	...	...	...
21	3	0	Stays	.	.	7	7	0
0	16	2	Straw Bonnets and Ribbons	.	.	8	17	11
104	15	0	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers	.	.	195	11	10
1,674	4	7			Carry forward	1,544	12	4½

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1885.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1886.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,674 4 7	Brought forward	1,544 12 4½
126 12 5	Leather for Shoes and Sundries . 1,196 lbs.	110 13 6
... ..	Waterproof Sheeting . . . . .	18 18 0
55 4 0	Cost of making suits for Male Patients . . . . .	... ..
94 18 0½	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, &c. . . . .	112 6 8
0 10 6	Table Cloths and Covers . . . . .	3 2 1
15 10 4	Covers for Carpets, etc. . . . . 46	14 11 4
2 7 0	Shroud Cloth . . . . . 80 yards	1 0 0
12 17 1½	Window Blinds . . . . . 200 „	17 4 5½
1,982 4 0		1,822 8 5
	III. FUEL.	
1,046 5 5	Coal . . . . . 2,293 tons	1,103 15 6
	IV. LIGHTING.	
565 8 2	Gas . . . . . 2,883,000 feet	610 9 3
5 14 6	Candles . . . . . 7½ stone	2 18 11
571 2 8		613 8 2
	V. WASHING MATERIALS.	
240 6 6	Water . . . . . 14,829,000 gals.	256 9 6
335 15 9	Soap . . . . . 305 cwt.	320 3 4
32 4 6	Soda . . . . . 159½ „	32 8 2
12 17 8	Starch . . . . . 7 „	12 0 4
621 4 5		621 1 4
	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.	
329 3 2	Drugs, etc. . . . .	367 15 11
... ..	Disinfectants . . . . .	64 12 1
8 6 9	Surgical Instruments . . . . .	14 15 10
5 5 0	Medical Fees . . . . .	15 0 0
342 14 11		462 3 10
	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
46 3 2	Books . . . . .	47 1 8
97 19 1	Stationery . . . . .	108 13 4
4 1 2	Bookbinding, &c. . . . .	11 19 9
146 8 8	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements . . . . .	147 7 7
294 12 1		315 2 4
278 9 1	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.	281 11 8
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
275 16 4	Ironmongery . . . . .	243 7 8
60 19 9	Furniture . . . . .	174 2 8
343 1 4	Crockery and Crystal . . . . .	332 10 5
679 17 5	Carry forward	750 0 9



CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1885.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>				1886.		
£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
679	17	5				Brought forward	750	0	9
280	7	0	Carpets, Matting, &c.	.	.	.	348	1	0
71	6	10	Brushes and Door Mats, etc.	.	.	.	72	17	7
99	16	8	Cutlery, Combs, &c.	.	.	.	60	1	2
82	15	7	Glass	.	.	.	21	9	8
282	17	7	Oils and Varnish	.	.	.	330	6	4
25	18	0	Corks	.	.	.	30	1	0
22	2	10	Metal Castings	.	.	.	30	10	5
119	5	1	Wood for Repairs	.	.	.	131	16	9
889	0	6	Painter Work	.	.	.	561	19	10
190	10	5	Plumber do.	.	.	.	350	6	9
42	11	11	Tinplate, Wire, &c.	.	.	.	34	3	4
18	4	7	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	.	.	.	17	1	9
41	0	5	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	.	.	.	70	6	4
42	6	8	Baskets, Barrels, &c.	.	.	.	37	1	1
54	0	5	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	.	.	.	22	9	3
15	19	9	Bell-hanging	.	.	.	23	16	6
102	6	4	Engineering	.	.	.	115	7	1
59	19	10	Boiler-making	.	.	.	7	13	1
24	11	0	Curled Hair	.	.	.	3	16	0
8	11	0	Coach Builder	.	.	.	...	...	...
43	12	0	Lime and Stone for Repairs	.	.	.	21	4	11
68	1	0	Encaustic Tiles, &c.	.	.	.	0	14	0
...	...	...	Piano	.	.	.	25	0	0
502	0	4	Sundries disbursed by House Steward	.	.	.	583	19	6
3,767	3	2					3,650	4	1
			X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.						
254	5	0	Plants, Seeds, &c.	.	.	.	281	14	0
29	17	7	Manure	.	.	.	7	8	2
33	17	3	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	.	.	.	36	3	6
9	8	0	Garden Implements, and Repairs to Do.	.	.	.	12	16	10
152	19	1	Straw	.	.	.	158	2	6
13	0	2	Shoeing Horses and Pony	.	.	.	8	16	0
4	8	2	Repairing Harness, etc.	.	.	.	2	16	8
86	1	3	Road Metal and Gravel	.	.	.	17	5	8
31	16	2	Wire, &c.	.	.	.	...	...	...
19	18	1	Seed Potatoes, Wheat and Oats	.	.	.	31	0	10
46	11	6	Sundries disbursed by House Steward	.	.	.	21	14	1
682	2	3					577	18	3
			XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.						
10	15	6	County Rates	.	.	.	12	8	10
99	15	7	Property and Income Tax	.	.	.	169	8	3
0	4	4	Land Tax	.	.	.	0	4	4
35	12	6	House Duty	.	.	.	34	6	3
191	3	0	Burgh Rates	.	.	.	191	8	0
114	9	6	Poor and School Rates	.	.	.	126	2	9
1	10	0	Road Assessment	.	.	.	1	10	0
2	5	0	Assessed Taxes	.	.	.	6	16	8
6	3	4	Public Water Rate	.	.	.	12	7	6
461	18	9					554	12	7

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1885.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>		1886.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1,711 1 7	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.		1,473 13 2
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.		
955 8 9	Feu Duties . . . . .		1,082 14 5
28 2 6	Stipend . . . . .		25 14 9
983 11 3			1,108 9 2
59 9 3	XIV. INSURANCE.		66 2 0
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.		
1,200 0 0	Physician-Superintendent . . . . .		1,200 0 0
400 19 0	Three Assistant Physicians . . . . .		399 5 0
180 0 0	Chaplain . . . . .		180 0 0
212 10 0	House Steward . . . . .		225 0 0
105 0 0	Gardener . . . . .		105 0 0
70 0 0	Storekeeper . . . . .		70 0 0
650 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk . . . . .		650 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor . . . . .		...
100 0 0	Matron of East House . . . . .		100 0 0
80 0 0	Do. West House . . . . .		80 0 0
65 0 0	Do. Craig House . . . . .		65 0 0
5,210 14 4	Attendants' Wages, including Annuities to Old Attendants . . . . .		5,214 0 0
150 0 0	Annuity to Mr Leslie, Ex-House Steward (now deceased) . . . . .		16 17 0
8,494 3 4			8,405 2 0
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.		
17 14 3	Advertising . . . . .		13 15 3
50 16 4	Cab Hires . . . . .		59 7 0
4 10 0	Freight of Tea . . . . .		3 2 6
586 18 8	Law Expenses . . . . .		360 17 4
129 14 8	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c. . . . .		146 6 7
39 11 1	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c. . . . .		38 0 6
...	Sundries . . . . .		2 0 0
...	Travelling Expenses and Tickets for Exhibition . . . . .		30 10 0
829 5 0			653 19 2

XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients,  
against whom the same are charged :—

	Quarters ending—											
	Mar. 31, 1886.			June 30, 1886.			Sept. 30, 1886.			Dec. 31, 1886.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
M'Laren, Son, and Co., Drapers .	10	1	3	11	19	11	16	9	5	10	10	11
Charles Jenner and Co., do. .	46	6	7	30	11	11	72	19	5	25	3	4
Stark Brothers, Clothiers .	28	14	3	18	10	0	11	17	3	14	9	9
John Croall and Sons, Cab-hirers .	55	19	11	58	9	5	59	17	6	34	14	3
Taylor and Turnbull, Clothiers .	92	19	10	96	17	2	102	9	9	75	8	6
Smaill and Co., do. .	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Steel, Bootmaker .	44	11	1	56	19	2	51	13	10	39	2	5
O. W. Longstreeth, Draper .	17	7	4	11	9	1	17	6	9	13	10	8
Wilson and Nelson, do. .	19	15	8	6	12	5	8	18	6	5	14	3
Chas. Carnegie and Son, Shoemakers .	6	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M'Gillewie, do. .	2	9	3	11	10	9	13	5	6	9	13	6
Miss J. G. Russell, Dressmaker .	2	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs M. Redding, do. .	19	9	3	13	14	7	24	17	11	17	19	11
John Paton, Clothier .	...	...	...	14	18	9	15	13	9	58	6	9
Miss J. Bolton, Dressmaker .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	7	...	...	...
Sundries paid by House Steward .	111	5	6	105	1	10	155	13	0	92	14	2
Do. paid by Matrons .	26	11	10	30	7	6	31	2	7	40	19	11
	489	5	11	467	2	6	587	19	9	438	8	4

East House, £1,575 18 9

West House, 406 17 9

£1,982 16 6

XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE on alterations made on Female side of West House—

1. Plumber work, including Gas-pendants and Gas-fittings	£308	9	11
2. Slater do. . . . .	5	4	8
3. Architect . . . . .	137	5	0
	<u>£450</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>

XIX. Ground purchased from the Edinburgh Merchant Company . £10 0 0

XX. LOANS paid up . . . . . £3,100 0 0

Deduct—LOANS received to replace the above . . . £3,100 0 0

Note.—£2,100 of the above has been replaced at a reduced rate of interest.

XXI. ARREARS at 31st December 1886—

Males . . . . .	£299	6	2
Females . . . . .	107	7	0
	<u>£406</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>



CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the  
Year 1886 with the previous Year.

1885.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1886.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
119,903 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	114,739 lbs.	...	5,164 lbs.
11,448 ,,	Preserved Meat . . .	11,566 ,,	118 lbs.	...
19,132 ,,	Oxheads . . .	19,776 ,,	644 ,,	...
6,170 ,,	Ham . . .	6,282 ,,	112 ,,	...
2,667 doz.	Biscuits . . .	2,680 doz.	13 doz.	...
80,355 loaves	Loaves . . .	80,812 loaves	457 loaves	...
88,841 rolls	Rolls . . .	91,746 rolls	2,906 rolls	...
55,867 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	55,370 lbs.	...	497 lbs.
10,554 ,,	Flour . . .	10,668 ,,	114 lbs.	...
17,120 ,,	Barley . . .	16,584 ,,	...	536 lbs.
13,691 ,,	Pease . . .	12,423 ,,	...	1,268 ,,
5,462 ,,	Whole Rice . . .	5,976 ,,	514 lbs.	...
4,959 ,,	Tea . . .	4,782 ,,	...	177 lbs.
3,858 ,,	Coffee . . .	3,840 ,,	...	18 ,,
34,447 ,,	Raw Sugar . . .	35,055 ,,	608 lbs.	...
6,944 ,,	Loaf Sugar . . .	6,799 ,,	...	145 lbs.
1,478 ,,	Fresh Butter . . .	1,505 ,,	27 lbs.	...
20,108 ,,	Salt Butter . . .	20,164 ,,	56 ,,	...
27,327 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	27,633 gals.	305 gals.	...
13,114 ,,	Skimmed Milk . . .	13,114 ,,	...	...
18,215 lbs.	Cheese . . .	15,086 lbs.	...	2,129 lbs.
12,552 doz.	Eggs . . .	14,198 doz.	1,646 doz.	...
21,840 lbs.	Salt . . .	21,280 lbs.	...	560 lbs.
1,534 ,,	Currants . . .	1,460 ,,	...	74 ,,
814 ,,	Starch . . .	924 ,,	110 lbs.	...
17,533 ,,	Soda . . .	14,857 ,,	...	2,776 lbs.
40,967 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) . . .	42,408 ,,	1,541 lbs.	...
18,786 gals.	Beer . . .	19,112 gals.	326 gals.	...
824 bolls	Potatoes . . .	810 bolls	...	14 bolls

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December  
1886 with the previous Year.

1885.		1886.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
941 4 0	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	889 5 6	...	51 18 6
841 15 2	House Furnishings . . .	736 7 11	...	105 7 3
252 14 8	Male Clothing . . .	294 1 5	41 6 9	...
289 18 4	Female do. . .	223 1 9	...	66 16 7
247 15 1	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . .	247 1 5	...	0 13 8
120 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	130 0 0	10 0 0	...
100 0 0	Oats, Barley, and Straw . . .	100 0 0	...	...
2,793 7 3	Total for 1886 . . .	2,619 18 0	51 6 9	224 16 0
	Total for 1885 . . .	2,793 7 3		51 6 9
	Decrease . . .	173 9 3		173 9 3

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH  
ASYLUM, as at 31st December 1886.

Charity Committee . . . . .	£2,400	0	0
Do. . . . .	6,450	0	0
Do. . . . .	400	0	0
Sir George Udny Yule's Family . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Margaret Yule . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Do. . . . .	500	0	0
Lady Yule . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Mr and Mrs Sym's Trustees . . . . .	750	0	0
Rev. Walter Wood's Trustees . . . . .	1,100	0	0
David Mackinlay's Trustees . . . . .	500	0	0
John Strachan, Esq. . . . .	500	0	0
Miss E. R. Carmichael's Executors . . . . .	600	0	0
Colonel Peter Christie's Trustees . . . . .	700	0	0
Do. Do. . . . .	1,000	0	0
James G. Bell's Curator Bonis . . . . .	500	0	0
Dr James Andrew's Trustees . . . . .	1,400	0	0
Do. Do. . . . .	1,350	0	0
Surgeons' Widows' Fund of Edinburgh . . . . .	2,000	0	0
Do. Do. . . . .	2,000	0	0
General David Simpson . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Colonel R. A. Yule's Executors . . . . .	2,000	0	0
Mrs L. Barry's Trustees . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Andrew Snody's Trustees . . . . .	1,000	0	0
Mrs Peter Miller's Trustees . . . . .	1,500	0	0
Mr and Mrs Imlach's Marriage Contract Trustees . . . . .	750	0	0
John Brown Douglas's Trustees . . . . .	1,500	0	0
Mrs M. H. Simpson's Trustees . . . . .	700	0	0
Mr and Mrs R. Steven's Marriage Contract Trustees . . . . .	1,000	0	0
William John Scott's Trustees . . . . .	900	0	0
Do. Do. . . . .	2,500	0	0
	£39,000	0	0
<i>Add</i> —Amount at credit of Profit Account at close of 1886, as on page 49 . . . . .	9,425	5	0
	£48,425	5	0
<i>Deduct</i> —1. Balance on the foregoing Account, as on page 48 . . . . .	£3,036	0	10
2. Arrears of Board at close of 1886, as on page 48 . . . . .	£406	13	2
<i>Less</i> —Arrears at 31st December 1884, when the New Sinking Fund came into operation . . . . .	278	10	10
	128	2	4
	3,164	3	2
	£45,261	1	10

## WEST HOUSE SINKING FUND.

Estimated Debt.				Actual Debt.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
45,885	16	8	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1885 . . .	46,624	11	7
...	...	...	<i>Add</i> —1. Arrears of Board of West House patients			
1,835	8	8	written off, as on page 47 . . . . .	16	1	9
			2. One Year's Interest to 31st December 1886	1,473	13	2
47,721	5	4		48,114	6	6
			<i>Deduct</i> —1. Net Surplus Income, as on page 50 . .	151	9	7
2,701	15	1		47,962	16	11
			2. Second Instalment to Sinking Fund . .	2,701	15	1
45,019	10	3	Amount of Debt at close of Year 1886, as on page 59	45,261	1	10

A B S T R A C T  
OF THE  
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS  
WITH THE  
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE  
FOR THE YEAR 1886.

## CHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1885 . . .	£108	2	10
II. One year's Interest of £9,250 (including Interest on Balance in Treasurer's hands), less tax . . . . .	354	4	7
III. Donations received from the following—			
Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane . . . . .	£200	0	0
Geo. Seton, Esq., St Bennets . . . . .	0	5	0
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart. . . . .	0	10	0
	200	15	0
IV. Rateable Proportion of Residue received from the Trustees of the late Robert Burns, Esq., in respect of legacy of £200 bequeathed by de- ceased in 1860 . . . . .	24	0	0
Amount of the Charge . . . . .	£687	2	5

## DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane to supplement Patients' Boards during the year . . . . .	£624	2	2
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands at 31st December 1886 . . . . .	63	0	3
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge . . . . .	£687	2	5

## STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1886.

I. Amount held in Loan by Managers of Asylum . . . . .	£9,250	0	0
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands, per above Account . . . . .	63	0	3
	£9,313	0	3



# STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

*During the Year ending 31st December 1886.*

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The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's Wages only.

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## I. TAILORS.

Making 103 jackets, at 3s. 6d.	. . . .	£18 0 6	
„ 109 vests, at 1s. 6d.	. . . .	8 3 6	
„ 225 pairs corduroy trousers, at 1s. 6d.	. . . .	16 17 6	
„ 2 pair tweed do. at 3s. 6d.	. . . .	0 7 0	
„ 169 flannels, at 1s.	. . . .	8 9 0	
„ 217 pairs drawers, at 1s.	. . . .	10 17 0	
„ 603 bonnets, at 5d.	. . . .	12 11 3	
„ 102 stocks, at 5d.	. . . .	2 2 6	
„ 1 tweed coat, at 8s.	. . . .	0 8 0	
Repairs (including carpets making)	. . . .	131 10 10	
		<hr/>	£209 7 1

## II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 134 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	. . . .	£36 17 0	
„ 72 „ women's shoes, at 3s.	. . . .	10 16 0	
„ 6 „ locked boots, at 3s. 6d.	. . . .	1 1 0	
„ 1 „ locked gloves, at 3s.	. . . .	0 3 0	
„ 170 „ braces at 4d.	. . . .	2 16 8	
„ 56 key belts, at 3d.	. . . .	0 14 0	
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes	. . . .	79 10 6	
		<hr/>	131 18 2

## III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	. . . . .	£137 12 3	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	. . . . .	34 10 0	
Do. do. for workshops and garden	. . . . .	32 3 3	
		<hr/>	204 5 6
			<hr/>
Carry forward			£545 10 9

Brought forward £545 10 9

#### IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department . . . . .	£74 1 6	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	28 14 6	
	<hr/>	102 16 0

#### V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for East and West Departments,	138 6 0
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#### VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department . . . . .	£182 5 6	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	57 5 0	
Tin goods made for store . . . . .	20 15 6	
	<hr/>	260 6 0

#### VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£134 5 8	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	14 15 4	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	79 4 4	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings . . . . .	17 3 8	
Amount for Coffins . . . . .	2 0 0	
	<hr/>	247 9 0

#### VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department . . . . .	£94 2 9	
Do. do. in Eastern Department . . . . .	56 11 11	
	<hr/>	150 14 8
		<hr/>
		£1,445 2 5

JAMES C. GRAY, *House Steward.*

*Articles Made by Females in Western Department.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
248 Gingham, print, and wincey dresses at 2s 6d	31	0	0	Brought forward,	136	6	9
39 Linen check dresses 2s 0d	3	18	0	165 Pairs blankets hemd. and marked . at 0s 3d	2	1	3
38 Stuff dresses . . . 5s 0d	9	10	0	96 Bed covers do. do. 0s 2d	0	16	0
18 Muslin dresses . . . 3s 0d	2	14	0	310 Pairs stockgs. knit. . . 0s 9d	11	12	6
834 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 4d	13	18	0	237 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 6d	5	18	6
50 Do. do. fine 0s 6d	1	5	0	300 Pairs stockings refooted . . . 0s 6d	7	10	0
238 Bed-gowns . . . 0s 4d	3	19	4	130 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 4d	2	3	4
22 Long bed-gowns . . . 0s 10d	0	18	4	9 Set window curtains 1s 0d	0	9	0
420 Flannel chemises . . . 0s 3d	5	5	0	7 Window vallances . . . 1s 0d	0	7	0
76 Caps . . . 0s 3d	0	19	0	3 Couch covers . . . 1s 0d	0	3	0
10 Dress caps . . . 0s 4d	0	3	4	3 Side-board covers . . . 1s 0d	0	3	0
24 Woollen caps . . . 0s 2d	0	4	0	3 Billiard-table covers 1s 6d	0	4	6
224 Bonnets and hats trimmed . . . 0s 8d	7	9	4	4 Chair covers . . . 0s 3d	0	1	0
346 Plaidg. petticoats . . . 0s 3d	4	6	6	3 Leather cushions . . . 0s 3d	0	0	9
172 Coloured do. . . 0s 3d	2	3	0	3 Easy-chair covers . . . 0s 6d	0	1	6
20 Flannel do. . . 0s 4d	0	6	8	14 Hair cushions . . . 0s 3d	0	3	6
28 Pairs drawers . . . 0s 4d	0	9	4	3 Sofa blankets knit. . . 1s 6d	0	4	6
18 Slip bodices . . . 0s 3d	0	4	6	8 Tidies do. . . 1s 0d	0	8	0
484 Striped shirts . . . 0s 8d	16	2	8	94 Mattresses . . . 1s 0d	4	14	0
10 Night do. . . 0s 10d	0	8	4	142 Palliasses . . . 1s 0d	7	2	0
556 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d	13	18	0	51 Straw bags . . . 0s 6d	1	5	6
48 Men's do. drawers 0s 6d	1	4	0	28 Toilet covers . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	2
1168 Linen sheets . . . 0s 1d	4	17	4	7 Bolster do. . . 0s 2d	0	1	2
192 Cotton do. . . 0s 1d	0	16	0	119 Pillow do. . . 0s 1d	0	9	11
210 Pillow slips . . . 0s 1d	0	17	6	121 Window blinds . . . 0s 3d	1	10	3
13 Bolster do. . . 0s 2d	0	2	2	127 Pairs shoes bound . . . 0s 2d	1	1	2
396 Roller towels . . . 0s 0½d	0	16	6	36 Shrouds made . . . 0s 4d	0	12	0
272 Hand do. . . 0s 0½d	0	11	4	38 Bibs . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	7
203 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 5d	4	4	7	62 Tea bags . . . 0s 0½d	0	2	7
58 Women's do. do. 0s 4d	0	19	4	20 Kitchen aprons . . . 0s 0½d	0	0	10
252 Check aprons . . . 0s 1d	1	1	0	68 Pudding cloths . . . 0s 0½d	0	2	10
120 Print do. . . 0s 1½d	0	15	0	120 Muslin screens . . . 0s 0½d	0	5	0
106 Pinafores . . . 0s 1d	0	8	10	368 Shirts and stockings marked . . . 0s 0¼d	0	7	8
68 Table cloths . . . 0s 1d	0	5	8				
15 Table covers . . . 0s 1d	0	1	3				
47 Counterpanes . . . 0s 1d	0	3	11				
Carry forward,	£136	6	9		£186	11	9

*Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1502 White & regatta shirts at 1d	6	5	2	Brought forward	124	8	9
3012 Striped shirts . . . 1d	12	11	0	310 Table cloths . at 1d	1	5	10
2412 Woollen do. . . 1d	10	1	0	221 Dowlas aprons . . . 1d	0	18	5
267 Night do. . . 1d	1	2	3	400 Check do. . . 0½d	0	16	8
4020 Pairs flannel drawers 1d	16	15	0	280 Pinafores . . . 0½d	0	11	8
3934 Flannel jackets . . . 1d	16	7	10	160 Pairs cuffs . . . 0½d	0	6	8
2956 Cotton chemises . . . 1d	12	6	4	280 Pairs blankets . . . 1d	1	3	4
1274 Flannel do. . . 1d	5	6	2	236 Counterpanes . . . 1d	0	19	8
2938 Plaiding petticoats . . . 1d	12	4	10	84 Bed covers . . . 1d	0	7	0
474 Flannel do. . . 1d	1	19	6	16,876 Pairs socks . . . 0½d	35	3	2
1013 Bed-gowns . . . 1d	4	4	5	10,984 Pairs stockings . . . 0½d	22	17	8
140 Pairs cotton drawers . . . 1d	0	11	8	284 Roller towels . . . 0½d	0	11	10
863 Gowns . . . 1d	3	11	11	898 Upper petticoats . . . 1d	3	14	10
3974 Sheets . . . 1d	16	11	2	68 Slip bodices . . . 1d	0	5	8
1086 Pillow slips . . . 1d	4	10	6	272 Towels . . . 0½d	0	11	4
Carry forward,	£124	8	9		£194	2	6

MRS MACDOUGALL, *Matron.*



*Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.*

8 Shawls.	35 Worsted work.	250 Dusters.
15 Chemises.	60 Knitting.	4 Sofa covers.
12 Pairs drawers.	45 Trimming sewed.	18 Chair do.
4 Coloured petticoats.	40 Netting.	24 Table cloths.
6 Flannel do.	45 Crotchet.	11 Tray do.
60 Pairs worsted stockings.	50 Towels.	38 Table napkins.
200 Aprons.	15 Muslin window blinds.	20 Pairs blankets.
18 Pairs slippers sewed.	6 Vallances.	350 Sundries.

*Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.*

68 Gowns.	150 Pairs cotton stockings.	450 Shirts.
8 Shawls.	2000 Pairs socks.	50 Quilts.
240 Night gowns.	300 Flannel shirts.	10 Pairs blankets.
6 Night caps.	150 Aprons.	230 Pillow slips.
300 Chemises.	12 Pocket handkerchiefs.	80 Towels.
200 Pairs drawers.	100 Slip bodices.	18 Sofa covers.
6 White petticoats.	20 Pairs stays.	15 Chair do.
30 Coloured do.	80 Collars.	30 Table cloths.
50 Flannel do.	40 Linen sleeves.	40 Toilet covers.
150 Flannel underdresses.	25 Knitting.	65 Table napkins.
3000 Pairs worsted stockings	40 Crotchet.	200 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*



